

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.
Just Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
CHARLES I. CATLETT,
75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lishon and Tensiffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Saine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.
October 16.

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOK-SELLER, KING-STREET,
Has lately received for sale the following articles:
Talleyrand's Memoir concerning the commercial relations of the United States with England.
Zollikoffer's Sermons on Education.
Remarks on Adams' Review of Ames' works.
Mrs. Chapon's works.
Macknight on the Epistles, vol. 1st, to be comprised in 6 vols. octavo—price to subscribers 2 dolls. 50 cts. in boards.
Guthrie's Geographical, Historical, and Commercial Grammar, improved, 2 vols. octavo.
The works of President Edwards, 8 vols. octavo.
The works of Dr. Rush, 4 vols. octavo.
Ainsworth's Latin Dictionary.
Brooks' Gazetteer.
Hutchinson's Xenophon.
Gibson's and Jesse's Surveying.
Murphy's Lucian.
Barlow's Columbiad, 2 vols. 12mo.
American Register, vol. 5th.
Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina, 2 vols. octavo, boards—price 5 dolls. 50 cts.

Subscriptions received by R. Gray or the Monthly Anthology, Macknight on the Epistles, and a new American Dispensary, all now publishing by subscription in town.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
About 130,000 lbs. of Muscovado Sugars of a superior quality in casks, weighing from 18 to 23 hundred each, will be sold on generous terms, on application to
James Patton,
or
Marsteller & Young.
March 18.

LANDING THIS DAY,
From on board the ship *Almira*, and for sale by the subscriber,
30 hhd. Muscovado SUGAR,
59 bags and 3 bls.
PRIME GREEN COFFEE.
Jacob Morgan,
Tucker's wharf.
Who will give Cash for good
W. O. hoghead and barrel STAVE S.
May 1.

Union College Lottery.
State of the wheel after the 34th day's drawing.
3 prizes of 25,000 dollars each.
1 10,000
2 2,000
2 of 1000 dolls.
15 500
11 200
18 100
48 50
85 20
3749 10
Total gain of the Wheel 26390 dolls.
Present price of tickets 25 dollars.
First drawn number 34th day entitled to 25,000 dollars.
R. Gray.
June 12.

Thirty Dollars Reward
Will be given for apprehending and securing in jail negro SOLOMON, who was seen lurking about the suburbs of Alexandria this morning; he is of low stature, about twenty years old, and had on an old white hat, brown coat and striped pantaloons a good deal worn. It is supposed he is now in town. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring or carrying off said negro.
Thomas Hunton.

May 3—8.
Bryan Hampson, & Co.
Have just received and offer for sale,
10 hhd. and 50 barrels first quality sugar
29 do. second quality,
10 pipes old London particular Madeira,
2 pipes and 3 tierces London market and 15 quarter casks Malaga WINES,
20 boxes dipt Candles,
2 hhd. old Jamaica Spirits,
1 pipe old Cognac Brandy,
50 barrels New England Rum,
40 do prime Whiskey,
10 chests Imperial,
10 do Young Hyson TEAS, of this year's importation,
And selected for family use.
ALSO, the best selected Flour for do.

Joseph H. Mandeville,
HAS JUST RECEIVED—FOR SALE,
20 bales of Cotton.
10 hogsheads 3d and 4th proof good West India Spirits.
20 do. Sugar, various qualities.
10 tierces New Rice.
5 hogsheads Molasses.
5 do. Copperas.
2 do. Alum.
50 barrels Whiskey and 30 barrels New England Rum.
20 chests of Imperial, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas.
Port, Madeira, Lishon, Sherry, Malaga, and Catalonia Wines.
800 barrels of Herrings and Shad.
50 barrels Herring, put up with particular care and salt-petred.
3000 bushels Liverpool and Lisbon Salt, &c.
July 2.

LANDING,
From on board the *Norfolk Packet* and for sale by the Subscriber,
7 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
35 barrels ditto ditto
10 hogsheads retailing Molasses
10 boxes Sallad Oil
21 tierces New Rice, and
40 bags Green Coffee.
ALSO IN STORE,
30 hogsheads Sugar, different qualities
3 do. Antigua Rum
15 tierces Rice
47 barrels prime Pork
A few half pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine
Cotton in bales
Young Hyson and Hyson Tea in chests
5 kegs Cavendish Tobacco, and
100 bolts English Canvas, No. 1, 2 & 3
Newton Keene.
May 30.

Just Published and for Sale
At the Book-Stores of Robert Gray, James Kennedy, sen. and Cotton & Stewart, and at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
—(PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS)—
AN
ORATION
ON
THE BIRTH OF WASHINGTON:
DELIVERED BEFORE THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY OF ALEXANDRIA,
BY
ROBERT GOODLOE HARPER, ESQ.
ONE OF ITS MEMBERS,
ON THE
22d FEBRUARY, 1810,
AND PUBLISHED BY ITS ORDER.

TUITION.
THE subscriber continues to teach the French Language at his residence corner of Prince and Royal streets. Ladies and gentlemen will be waited on at their places of abode at such hours as they may appoint. Terms of tuition may be known by applying to him.
John Frignet.
N. B. The French translated into English and the English into French.
April

NEW MILITARY WORK.

Just Published and for Sale,
At the Bookstores of R. Gray, and Cotton and Stewart—

PRICE 4 DOLLARS 50 CENTS—
Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manœuvres of the French Infantry, issued August 1st, 1791; and the Manœuvres added, which have been since adopted by the emperor Napoleon. Also, the Manœuvres of the Field Artillery, with Infantry. By Col. Irene Amelot de Lacroix, late Chief of Brigade in the French service. In three volumes, the third volume consisting of plates.

The principal part of this work has been translated from French to English, by Lieut. Col. Macdonald, in the service of his Britannick majesty. Col. de Lacroix has not only availed himself of Macdonald's translation, but has retained the principal theories, with which Col. M. has enriched his work, especially his comparison of the French tactics with the Prussian, and the principles of the different nations with the English; because those valuable notes are sufficient for such comparisons, and are in point. Col. De L. has augmented those notes.

The introduction of Col. de Lacroix's works will direct the attention of the young Americans to the study of learned tactics, the result of experience, and enable them to obtain the precision desirable in the warrior, for they must be convinced that a good officer forms a good soldier, and that the experience of ages has demonstrated that the soldier will perform his duty correctly, when he is well commanded.

At the end of the second volume of this work, Col. De Lacroix has added the manœuvres of the field artillery with the infantry, according to the French principles. It is not necessary to lavish praises on the advantage of moving this thundering arm with the same facility and celerity as the line. Europe is now convinced and confesses it. He has added plates, which demonstrate those manœuvres so essential to the great operations of war, and which will enable officers to execute them.

Col. de Lacroix has judged it also expedient to add to this book some new adopted manœuvres, which have been put in practice to great advantage in the face of an enemy. To enhance the value of this work is the only motive could induce him to augment its size.
June 5.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th day of June, instant, will be exposed to sale, at the Coffee House in Alexandria, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, for approved endorsed notes at 60 and 90 days—

A two-story *BRICK HOUSE* and *LOT*, situated lying and being upon the south side of Prince street and to the westward of Union street, and bounded as followeth, to wit: Beginning upon Prince street at the north west corner of a piece of ground granted by George Gilpin to Michael Madden, 91 feet to the westward of Union street, and running thence westwardly with Prince street & binding thereupon 34 feet, thence southwardly with a line parallel to Water street 44 feet 4 inches, thence eastwardly with a line parallel to Prince street 20 feet, thence with a straight line to the beginning 20 feet—this piece of ground was sold and conveyed by John Roberts, James Lawrason, and Philip G. Marsteller unto Abel Willis, and is the premises now in occupation of said Willis, conveyed by said Willis to Daniel McClean, in trust for certain purposes therein named.
DANIEL MCCLEAN, Trustee.
June 7.

TO RENT,
THAT two story DWELLING HOUSE, occupied by John Hoagkin. Possession will be given the first of October—To comment would be unnecessary, as the stand is so well known.
ALSO FOR SALE,
A small two story BRICK HOUSE, on Pitt street, with a Lot of 44 feet front and 108 feet deep.
If not disposed of at private sale before the 30th day of June, it will, on that day, be sold at public sale.
John Wile.

JUST RECEIVED,
8 pipes Northern Gln, first quality.
40 barrels Russett Apples.
For sale by
John G. Ladd.
May 14.

Intending to leave this place in a short time for Philadelphia, all persons having claims against me are requested to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to me will please to call and settle their accounts.
Jesse Talbott.
6th mo. 13th.

Plaster Paris.
20 tons, received per the schooner Rising Sun, Isaac Bears, master—for sale by
Faxon, Metcalf & Co.
Who have on hand,
New England Rum, Young Hyson Tea, Chocolate, from Baker's manufactory, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Grindstones—and a general assortment of Shoes.
June 13.

NOW LANDING,
From on board the sch'r *Jane*, capt. Mitchell, and for sale by the subscriber,
10 puncheons 3d and 4th proof Antigua Rum
5 hhd. Molasses
76 barrels prime Muscovado Sugar
110 barrels Turpentine
15 boxes Sallad Oil.
Newton Keene.
June 13.

THOMAS RICHARDS,
Begg leave to inform his friends and the Public, that he continues to carry on the Tavern, at the sign of Mr. Madison, corner of King and Henry streets, where he will be constantly supplied with the best wines and liquors of every description.
A few boarders will be taken on moderate terms, and will be thankful to those who may please to favor him with their custom.
June 13.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
A BSGONDED from my farm at the mouth of Seneca, about the 7th of last month, a man whose name is RALPH, 21 years of age, between a black and yellow color, nearly 6 feet high, very stout made, yellowish eyes looking heavy—he has but little to say. His apparel was consisting shirt, a negro cotton overjacket and trousers. It is likely he has made away with them and procured other clothing. A free negro man by name Sambo, living on Judge Washington's estate, Mount Vernon, is his father, and it is very probable he is thereabouts or in Alexandria, and with little trouble may be found.
The above reward will be given to secure him in Washington City or Alexandria jail.
Thomas Peter.
(Georgetown, June 10—12)

Madder.
JUST Received, a few hundred pounds of the first quality Madder—And for sale by
BRYAN HAMPSON & CO.
May 10.

For Rent,
A CONVENIENT two story frame Dwelling House, situated on Cameron street between St. Asaph and Pitt streets. Apply to
John G. Ladd.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Negro Fellow,
Accustomed to the Sea. Apply to the Printer.
May 30.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
Will be paid to any person who will deliver to me in Madison county,
Negro BILLY,
WHO sloped on the 24th ultimo, about 30 years of age, 5 feet eight or nine inches high, is remarkably straight, and has a scar on one of his cheeks, I believe the left, occasioned by a cat; he is a cooper by trade, and served his apprenticeship at the Occoquan Mills, and was purchased some years ago by Mr. Thomas Richards, of a Mrs. Waggoner, who lived in the neighborhood of that place. He was seen eight days ago on his way to Alexandria, where he said he was going to get employment. I think it highly probable he may be found in the neighborhood of the above Mill.
John A. Noe.
April 28.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette 5 Cents per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

From the Federal Republican.

ARMINIUS,
No. V.

We have already seen with what a jaundiced eye the editor of the National Intelligencer contemplates the lapse of time between the delivery of Mr. Pinkney's letter and the reception of a written answer. Not less of gall is displayed in his comments on that answer.

On the encomium bestowed on Mr. Pinkney's letter, it is unnecessary to make a further remark than to say that had the Marquis of Wellesley followed the example which was given him, and commented minutely on the conduct of the American government in a letter equally "remarkable for its candor," its "forbearance," "and the dignified moderation of its language," it would soon have appeared, that this course of crimination and recrimination must be abandoned by that party which did not wish it to terminate in an open rupture.

The object of these remarks, however, is not to criticize the letter of Mr. Pinkney, but to shew the unceasing assiduity with which the chiefs of that party, which has so long and so fatally governed the U. States, labor to deceive the people respecting our relations with France and England—a deception the more to be deprecated as it puts in serious hazard the independence of their country.

The reply of the Marquis of Wellesley, we are told, "is totally incompatible with the amicable dispositions so lavishly professed."

And why is it incompatible with those dispositions? Does it express hostility, or does it require from the United States any thing inconsistent with their interest or their honor?

It does neither. Its language is unexceptionably decorous. It promises a compliance with the request to recall Mr. Jackson, and asks nothing from our government. Why then should this letter draw from the organ through which the administration is supposed to speak to the people, this acrimonious invective against a nation, whose downfall drags with it the downfall of human liberty?

Let the National Intelligencer tell us. "Instead of a prompt recall of Mr. Jackson, we are met, he says, with an assurance that his majesty has been pleased to direct the return of that minister to England."

While the American people are smarting in silent anguish under the merciless scourge of France, while their government, when it dares to complain of the contumelious language in which the mandates of a minister are conveyed, directs those complaints to be uttered in such a manner as "to avoid a style of procedure, which might co-operate with the policy of the British government, by stimulating the passions of the French," while every national sentiment which such conduct and such language would excite in the bosoms of men justly appreciating the dignity of independence, is artfully stifled under a load of accusation against that power, which averts the blow aimed at our existence, we are stimulated to quarrel with the only nation that dares to encounter the despotism which is spreading itself over the world, because the word "return" instead of the word "recall" is used in answer to a letter complaining of the conduct of a minister with whom the American administration had refused to hold intercourse.

To what is this captiousness to be ascribed? The obsequiousness displayed to France forbids a hope that it may originate in that high and delicate sense of honor, which may sometimes misconstrue into an insult, language entirely adapted to the occasion. To some other cause is to be traced this extraordinary sensitiveness that is displayed in all our intercourse with England, but which yields to a death-like torpor, the instant our communications commence with the imperial master of the European continent.

Not to complete the offence, this letter contains a distinct statement, that no displeasure is expressed at his conduct, and

that "his zeal, ability and so forth are highly applauded."

The applause bestowed on the integrity, zeal and ability of Mr. Jackson is not, as the National Intelligencer would seem to insinuate, on account of his conduct in the U. S. but for his general official conduct; and the general merit of a public servant may certainly, without offence, be assigned as one reason for withholding censure in a particular case.

But it is apparent, that in the opinion of the British government, Mr. Jackson did not merit censure; and no man will say, that with this opinion censure ought to have been bestowed. The enquiry is, whether their entertaining it furnishes just cause for serious resentment.

It is impossible to read the correspondence between the secretary of state and the British minister, without perceiving a high degree of irritation, the first marks of which appear in the first letter that was written. It is impossible too not to perceive that the charge of perfidy against the British government was very intelligibly insinuated. This charge may be read by Americans with indifference, if not with approbation; but it cannot be received by a British monarch or his representative, especially in a case in which its injustice is notorious, without some degree of feeling. Mr. Jackson did feel it; and the warmth with which he repelled it might be expected to find an apology in the bosom of him, who was so unjustly accused.

On the particular insult alleged to have been insinuated, too much has been already said in public, not to leave all satisfied, that it is at most equivocal. It is not pretended to have been directly expressed; and Mr. Jackson asserts in decisive terms, that it was not intended.

Is it surprising, that in such a case, the two governments should differ in opinion? How ardent must those be for the conflict, who wish to make this difference a ground of quarrel.

ARMINIUS.

Massachusetts Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, June 7.

At 12 o'clock his excellency the governor, attended as usual on similar occasions, met the two branches of the legislature in the representatives' chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

THE independent, and respectable electors of this commonwealth, by a majority of their suffrages, having honored me with the office of their supreme executive magistrate, an honor at this period increased by the existing state of our public affairs, I have accepted the important trust, with that gratitude, which is due to such distinguished confidence; with that diffidence, which is fearful to do wrong; and with that solicitude, which is inseparable from a sincere desire to do right.

In this enlightened age of the world, the criteria for judging of rulers, are their measures, not their professions; those only then, whose conduct is candid, upright and honorable, can enjoy, either the happiness of conscious rectitude, or the pleasing expectation of the approbation, esteem, and support of their fellow citizens. And should their rule be meritorious, how often do circumstances of a public nature occur, which leave to government a choice only of evils; deeply affecting the feelings and interests of the people, and producing jealousies, discontent and opposition?

Such of late has been the state of our national concerns, and the consequent divisions have exhibited prospects of serious alarm; is it not the duty of the trustees and guardians of the inalienable rights and liberties of the people, to destroy if possible this germ of political confusion, and at the shrine of the public safety, honor and welfare, to sacrifice all private and local views, prejudices, and discordant passions.

If I have formed a just estimate of the characters whom I address, there cannot exist a solitary doubt, that in a pursuit so deeply interesting to the public, regardless of political distinctions, as they will co-operate with me, in attaining these important objects; and to secure success, let the mantle of friendship be drawn over past obnoxious measures, and our exertions be directed to prevent their repetition.

Whatever may be the points of difference between parties, in this they will undoubtedly agree, that *liberty is the vital principle of society*; for as well may the physical body have a being without air, as the body

politic of our republic, without that principle.

From time immemorial, the successful maxim of ambition has been "to divide and conquer;" and even free governments have so far sanctioned it, for preventing the union, and preserving the subordination of their colonies, as to disseminate jealousies amongst them.

Such was the policy of Great Britain for retaining the colonies which first formed the U. States; a policy which in the early period of their separation from her, exposed them to imminent danger, and was their most formidable foe.

But the good sense of the colonists prevailed; and with a population not exceeding two millions of inhabitants, with executives and judicaries almost wholly opposed to them; with regal troops in their fortresses, cities, and principal towns, to awe and control them; with few arms and military stores; and without public funds, or an organized government to conduct their operations; they adopted this motto, "United we stand, divided we fall;" and their union, successfully commenced, and triumphantly terminated the revolutionary war. Had a party spirit then prevailed, it would have been fatal; it would have plunged the patriots into the abyss of irretrievable servitude; it would have exchanged their exalted stations of men, for that of a senseless Automata—and even cemented as the U. S. now are, by excellent federal and state constitutions, if the invisible hand of foreign influence, or of deep rooted domestic prejudices and animosities should obtain the ascendancy, they will too late discover, that the loss of union, is the loss of liberty; for however remote we are from foreign nations, or lulled by prospects of their friendship, should our union be destroyed, intestine wars must ensue and soon convert this beautiful, populous, and cultivated country, into a barren, depopulated waste.

But will not foreign powers, viewing us as they do these flourishing commercial states with the envious eye of competitors, seize the favorable opportunity, for destroying their competition? and with ease will they effect it, should our seceding sections of the confederacy, requiring an equal number to oppose it, leave but a remnant of the nation to resist foreign invasion?

If we take a view of the two gigantic combatants of Europe, France and Great Britain; nations to whom all others are most indebted for their progress in arts and sciences, and for those useful discoveries and improvements, which adorn society and promote human happiness; nations unrivalled by land and sea; who in their conflicts have nearly destroyed the independence of continental Europe; and threaten that of the four quarters of the globe; if we reflect on the measures of their mighty governments, we cannot too deeply regret that they have lost sight of their own dignity and honor; or why do they not apply the powers entrusted them by Divine Providence, to complete, not the misery, but the happiness of man? Why do they not immortalize their fame by recording it, not on the sorrowful tombs of slaughtered millions, nor on the desolate ruins of mournful principalities, kingdoms and empires—but on the brilliant pages of illustrious philanthropist—on the durable annals of the great, the good, the God like benefactors of man? To the civilized world, the answer is a subject of the deepest regret and grief—Inordinate ambition and power, allies on the land, allies on the ocean, are as insatiable and unmerciful as the relentless grave. Unparalleled wealth, agriculture, manufactures and commerce, but furnish endless magazines of fuel to feed the unquenchable flame of ambition; and power, lawless and boundless power, is on both sides implicitly obedient to her sovereign will. Obligations of every kind, political, moral, and religious, arising from the rights of neutrals, from the most solemn treaties, from public law in general, and from humanity itself, are neglected, cancelled and treated with ineffable contempt, every beam of hope that national justice would resume her elevated station, has been ephemeral—glittering in the morn, it has been dim at noon, and extinct in the eve.

France has charged Great Britain with the establishment of a despotic commercial monopoly; and has viewed her own conduct, as the meritorious effort of a magnanimous volunteer, in a common cause, to defeat the measure. The king of Great Britain in return has charged France with the fabrication of this as a pretext to cover her deep designs of universal domination. Neighboring nations, by their vibrating conduct towards these mighty belligerents, have declared that both are in the right and both in the wrong—and the United States ever careful to offend neither, have, with uniform solicitude, cultivated the friend-

ship of each. May their laudable endeavor be crowned with merited success!

France, previously to her revolutionary war, for a series of years, trembled in the redoubtable grasp of Britain. That unparalleled event has reversed the scene, and France threatens the overthrow of her great enemy. The emperor Napoleon, but in substance, if not in form, declared it. Napoleon, that great arbiter of the east, is a most formidable foe. His equal is not to be found in the annals of man. Other monarchs have been styled great; but as a statesman and warrior, he is super-eminent. He is a prodigy of human nature. He is viewed by his enemies as a comet of the first magnitude; at a distance they admire the awful grandeur of both, but the approach of either they dread, as the precursor of certain destruction.

Thus unhappily circumstanced is Great Britain, and she views her safety in war. She conceives, that by a peace, her great and only national safeguard, her navy, must be dismantled; that her numerous foreign seamen will return with joy to their native shores; that her national seamen, in part, will be compelled to seek employment abroad; and that when imperious necessity shall again require her navy, in its present vigorous state, an event which would rapidly follow, the measure would be impracticable, and the result her conquest. Her enlightened statesmen act on this principle, and have declared it. They have even declared that a peace must establish their national safety; and this they view as a political impossibility.

On the part, then, of the United States, will not good policy look forward to the continuance of a war, in the participation of which, they have been, and will continue to be in danger.

Each of these tremendous powers presents itself at different times to United America; with the affected attachment of a disinterested admirer. But are they not disingenuous and inexorable competitors? And however impartially she may conduct towards them, when either merely suspects that she favors the other, is not a jealous phrenzy thereby excited, urging the decree of American destruction? In such imminent danger, is there not an indispensable necessity of union?

Shall we not then cordially invite the other great department of our government, the judiciary, containing our luminaries of the law, the able and learned counsellors and practitioners at the bar; our respectable and pious instructors, the clergy, whose love of country and promotion of union during the revolution, is a pledge of their support; the citizens of the other learned profession, who, at that eventful period, in patriotism and prowess were inferior to none—our respectable and wealthy farmers, merchants, manufacturers and mechanics, whose ruin would be completed by intestine commotions, shall we not invite them all to aid in the preservation of our union?

Will not this desirable measure, if commenced by government, be supported by the constitutional sovereign of the land, the people? Will not every friend to his country recollect the sacred truth, "that all house divided against itself cannot stand." Will he not determine for himself to relinquish a party system, and the practice of misrepresentation and unjustly representing, his political opponents? Will he not unanimously inopose to his fellow citizens in opposition, a mistaken zeal in patriotism, and cordially embrace them? Will he not discountenance every attempt to wound the dignity of the press, that great palladium of liberty, when urged to prostitution and abuse? And will not internal peace and happiness; will not order at home and respectability abroad, be thus again restored to this great and respectable time?

Washington, the immortal Washington, by his farewell address on this subject, an address worthy of record on a tablet of adamant, calls on you in strains of irresistible eloquence to preserve your national union.

The great and good Adams, with his capacious mind and extensive sagacity, follows the bright example of the father and friend of his country to preserve that invaluable blessing. And may we not hope that divine providence, so often our Almighty friend in distress, will afford us aid and support, and grant an happy issue?

I feel, gentlemen, the obligation of duty to turn your attention, for a moment, to the federal government.

Previously to the revolution, when clouds collected and portended a political tempest, it was predicted by ministerial advisers, that our federal league, "would be a rope of sand." This is a great degree of verity, and by the form of the confederation, the change from that of the federal confederation applied powerfully to the feelings and interests of the community at large, and produced the necessity of an accommodation.

This having been wisely adopted, and the requisite amendments having been sanctioned, a system of federal government exists, which embraces the general and nearly the universal approbation of the people.

The first candidate for president, united the public suffrages; but in regard to his successors, divisions ensued, being the result of the different territorial, commercial and political views and interests of the states, which in the beginning had little or no activity. The peace, order and dignity, which, nevertheless, prevailed in the federal elections, are the highest panegyrics on the people, and on the form of their government.

We have in the federal chair a president, whose enlightened mind, and whose moral, social and political virtues qualify him in a superlative degree, for that important station. If any nation can boast of a chief magistrate, with superior talents for promoting public happiness, it is not within the recollection or knowledge of the person addressing you. Of what consequence is it, whether a president be born on this, or on that side of the Potomac? Are not the United States one great political family; exquisitely alive to the least common injury, and to the conduct of government for removing it?

When we consider also the respectable characters which fill the other great executive offices, and those of the legislative and judicial departments, are they not, so far as character has a claim, justly entitled to our highest respect, confidence and support? From men let us turn our attention to measures; let us view the conduct of the federal government, from the first burst of the Gallic volcano, to this day; let us look at them on the honorable ground of neutrality, charged, in turn, by each belligerent, with mean degrading partiality, and repelling with dignity the unprovoked attack. See our federal rulers, robed in justice and honor, whilst Europe, convulsed to the centre, has been in one great blaze of war, preserving for a series of years, their unoffending states in peace! Behold them, in the choice of unavoidable evils, struggling with the impatience and afflictions of the people, under the painful, but indispensable operation, for preserving the vital fluid of the nation, their active property! and then let us declare the correct judgment of candor and truth on the conduct of our government.

Whilst we admit that there is no perfection in human nature, and that the greatest men do often err; let us not construe the errors of honest functionaries into crimes; let us place in the opposite scale their meritorious acts; and at least give them full credit for the balance. When this is done, may we not with truth declare, that the federal government have done well, and are good and faithful servants of the public?

In the channels of husbandry and commerce, flows in a great measure the active property of this state. These are natural allies, the aid of one, is indispensable to the other, and it is fortunate for both, that there is a coincidence of friendship and interest between them. They are the greatest pillars of this commonwealth, and not a right of either ought to be invaded, or impaired, whilst she, in subordination to the general government, has an arm to protect them.

Industry and economy, those great sources of wealth, cannot be too much encouraged and supported. Happily for this country they in numerous instances, are enlisted in the service of manufacturers and mechanics. These valuable and important classes of our fellow citizens, have a just demand on government for every reasonable encouragement and support. Their pursuits are practicable patriotism, and whilst our national and state parchments, establish our independence of right, their measures, more solid, are establishing for us, an independence indeed.

When we reflect that the U. S. are in possession of numerous blessings, political, civil and religious, many of which are not enjoyed by any other nation: that we are remote from those scenes of war and carnage, by which Europe is vested in sable; that we enjoy the uncontrolled right on principles of true liberty, to form, alter, and carry into effect our federal and state constitutions; that founded on them and on law, there exists a spirit of toleration, securing to every one the undisturbed rights of conscience, and the free exercise of religion; that the people, at fixed periods, have the choice of their rulers, and can remove those who do wrong; that the means of education, in all its branches, are liberal, general and successful; that their national strength, resources and powers, by proper arrangements, may render these states invincible; that by our husbandry, commerce, manufactures and mechanical

arts, the wealth of this country almost surpasses credulity; let us not be prompted by the restless passions of any description, to hazard the irretrievable loss of all, or any of these inestimable blessings; let us recover them forever, with the aid of Divine Providence, by rallying around the standard of our national government, and by encouraging and establishing a martial spirit, on the solid foundation of internal peace, order, and concord.

E. GERRY.

[We have abridged this speech, by omitting some local matters.]

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30.

Call of Congress.—The news of the day is, that Congress is to be immediately convened by proclamation. The President, it is said, waited only for the arrival of the John Adams to determine on the course he would pursue. The John Adams has arrived, and we shall, of course soon know whether Congress are to meet immediately, or not. The next question is, why do they meet? What will they do? Will they lay another permanent embargo? No. The country has already decided against embargoes. Will they declare war against France? No. There is a strong party in this country in favor of Napoleon—Congress dare not offend that party. Will they declare war against England? No. A majority of the people are opposed to such a measure. What then will they do? They will make flaming war speeches. They will pronounce loud curses and anathemas against England, and whispers of disapprobation against France. They will propose and discuss, for many days, the old exploded system of commercial and social restrictions; but be careful to lay none of them. They will talk of Wilkinson's late army; but will be sure to have no army but an army of useless officers. They will bring forward resolutions relative to the navy, but suffer what few ships we have to rot in the mud of the Potomac. They will bring in bills providing for arming and disciplining the militia; but the militia will never be armed nor disciplined. They will be loud in favor of fortifications, but grant no money for their erection. They will talk a little about gun boats, and a great deal about torpedoed. They will propose direct taxes; but they dare not lay them. They will hold caucuses to influence the elections:—They will make arrangements to promote the views of the ruling party, at the expense of the nation. They will authorize another loan—and adjourn.—They will do every thing, but what they ought to do.—They will tremble before the "super-eminent robber of Europe, when they ought to oppose him like men. They will deliberate when they ought to act, and hesitate when they ought to determine. They will, in fact, do as every government has done which has attempted to court the friendship of the Corsican tyrant—but they will suffer the energies of the nation to be paralyzed by foolish experiments, and to fall an easy prey into the jaws of the devourer.—A. Y. E. Post

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ENTERED,

Schr. Minerva, Potter, Providence—sundries, to the master.
Sloop Montezuma, Palmer, Norfolk—four &c.—to Jas. Patton.

ISAAC KELL,

Coppersmith, Plumber, and Tin-Plate Worker.

HAVING REMOVED from Water to Prince street, two doors above the corner of the late Col. Hode, informs those who have hitherto favored him with their custom, and those who may be disposed to do so, that he will thankfully receive and endeavor to merit their favors.

Cash or exchange given for old Copper, Brass, Pewter or Lead.

WANTED,

A BOY of good morals as Apprentice to the above business.
March 29.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, living in the county of King George, on the Potomac river, having great inconvenience in having no tract of land for sale, offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND in the county of Stafford and state of Virginia, lying in a very healthy part of the state, in the neighborhood of three valuable merchant Mills, between the Leather-Cont and Pignut mountains, and miles from the court house of the said county, and seven miles from Haymarket, where the newly contemplated turnpike road will pass, six miles from Middleburg and 48 miles from the City of Washington and the commercial town of Alexandria.—The great road from over the Ridge by the White Plains passes through it, on which there is an excellent wagon stand, from whence great quantities of manure are annually collected. Two-thirds of this estate is uncultivated, and in excellent timber. The soil is well adapted to the cultivation of Indian-Corn, Wheat and Tobacco; and from experiments made, no land is better suited for the use of the Planter. There is a dwelling house on this estate newly finished, with two rooms on a floor, and other convenient out houses, calculated for the accommodation of a small family.—This estate is at present divided into two farms, on each of which there is an excellent granary, farm houses, &c. There is at present from forty to sixty acres of land in Timothy and Clover on this estate; and eighty or an hundred acres more may very conveniently be added. No estate is better or more conveniently watered than it is. It is bounded by Broad Run on the west for nearly one mile and an half; and Mill-Run, a never failing stream, runs through the middle of it, on which there is an excellent site for an overshot Mill and Distillery. The subscriber will divide this estate into three or more farms to suit the convenience of purchasers. It is deemed unnecessary to say more, as it is presumed that those who may be inclined to purchase will first view the premises. A reasonable accommodation will be given, purchasers as to the payments. Letters addressed to the subscriber, post-paid, will meet with due attention.

Richard Stuart.

Cedar Grove, June 20. 24W8.

ROBERT GRAY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
Has lately received, for sale, the following BOOKS:

Adams on the Globes, Cicero Delphinia, Nugent's French Dictionary, pocket edition; Milton's Works, miniature, Episcopal Prayer Books with additional hymns, in plain and gilt bindings. Pocket Bibles Morocco gilt. Plutarch's Lives, Porteus's Sermons, Crok's Voyages, Fenelon's Pious Reflections for every day in the month, Ella Rosenberg, Julia de Rouigue, Italian Nun, Sandford and Merion. Cabinet of Mimus, Criminal Recorder Constitutions of the United States, Gleanings on Husbandry, Bowditch's Navigation, Duncan's Dispensatory, Edinburgh do Jackson's Book-keeping, Young Man's Companion, Steuben's Military Exercises, Dwight's Geography, Perrin's French Fables, Watts's Logic, Boyle's Voyages, Letters from the Mountains, Roderick Random, Cottagers of Glenburnie, Sterne's Works, &c. &c.

STATIONARY.

Writing, wrapping, printing, letter, box, bonnet and drawing Paper.
Blank books of various sizes, ruled & plain.

MUSIC,

For the Piano Forte or Harpsichord.

No. 1 and 2 of six progressive Sonatas, with violin accompaniments (ad libitum) by Pleyell Andante, with variations, by do.
Battle of Dunkirk, by Limrock.
Blaise et Babet—overture for four hands, by J. Vogel.

SONGS.

The heart that fights for liberty. Tell me soldier. The oak of our fathers. The Yorkshire beauty. Sweet Emma. Snowy Rose. The home of my heart. Colin and Kate. My love is far away. Oh, then remember me. Sweet is the Vale.

Musical Instruments.

Two elegant patent London made Piano Fortes, with additional keys to C. and Pedal. One pair French Horns. 4 military drums, 1 elegant C Clarinet, 2 E flat do. 2 B. flat do. 2 octave flutes, 1 elegant hautboy, 2 violins of superior quality, a large assortment of common violins, bows, screws and strings for do. Strings for Piano Forte and guitar, German flutes and military flutes, instructions for Piano forte, violin, flute, hautboy, Bagpipe, clarinet and French horn, &c.

COMBS.

Fashionable tortoise shell Combs, suitable to wear with Madison flat bonnets. Long, crooked, and side do. Mock and patent do. Ivory small tooth combs. Dressing do.
June 20.

Russia Sheetings.

A few pieces first quality for sale by John G. Lamb.

Wanted to Purchase a Horse, FOR THE SUMMER.
A smart servant boy, of from fifteen to twenty years of age. Inquire of the Post-er.
June 30.

Bank Stock.

CASH will be given for several Shares of Alexandria and Potomac Bank Stock. Apply to
The President.
June 30.

BATH-HOUSE.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has fitted up, at RURAL FELICITY,

A Warm & Cold Bath.

which is ready for use THIS DAY. He will also have ready, in three weeks, a SHOWER and PLUNGE BATH.

These eminent restoratives of health, from their retired situation, and the pains and expense taken to render them perfectly agreeable, he flatters himself need only be inspected, to become a fashionable resort.

Frederick Shuck.

June 20.

Tin Manufactory & Plumbing.

Mrs ELIZABETH M'MUNN
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that she continues to carry on the MANUFACTORY of TIN WARE, in all its various branches, and PLUMBING, at the shop lately occupied by George M'Munn, on Fairfax, between King and Prince streets. All articles in the above line will be made according to order, at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. She keeps constantly on hand, for Sale, a supply of the various articles of Tin Ware.

ALSO,

Articles of Sheet Iron manufactured, and Gutters and Pipes for Houses will be furnished at 20 Cents per foot. Apply as above.
June 20.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOST yesterday morning, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, mended at both ends with pink colored silk; it formerly belonged to Mr. Magrath, whose name is in it, containing two hundred and thirty-five Dollars in bank notes, consisting of two fifty dollar notes, one on the bank of Potomac, the other on the bank of Washington; six twenty dollar notes, one of ten dollars and one of five, with sundry papers of no use to any person but the owner. The finder shall receive the above reward and no questions asked, on delivering the book with its contents to the Printer, or

David Mankin.

June 20.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 15th of December last, negro DANN—BL—he is 34 years old, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, tolerably black, high cheek bones, he had an opening between his front teeth, having the appearance of one lost, stomach a round shoulders and slender waist—he is a professional a Baptist, has lost much of his religion, and is fond of talking on that subject—he has appeared to be very unwell for two or three years past and has done nothing since that time—he was a good hand to put up post and rail fence, and ditching, which he no doubt will engage in should he get a distance from home—he is good at all kinds of plantation work. It is believed he is still in the neighborhood of Alexandria, where he is a wife, and is harbored by the neighbors—longing, or who have strong relations to the estate of Benjamin Dinkins, Esq. and the connections.

I will give the above reward if secured in jail so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.

John Dinkins.

May 7.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSES and LOTS on the corner of Duke and Royal streets, and the property of John Dinkins. Also, a lot on the corner of Calverton and Henry streets, very liberal terms.

Richard M. Scott, Treasurer.

May 21.

NICHOLAS HINGSTON,
Patent and Family Medicine,
MICHAEL LEE & CO.
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The are excellently adapted to carry off superabundant bile, and to prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual constiveness, sickness at the stomach and severe head ache; and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

LEE'S
Worm-Destroying Lozenges.

This medicine which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, Catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking of it.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weaknesses, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate croup, flux albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Ague & Fever Drops.

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Lee's Genuine
Essence & Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic Rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the ITCH.

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever, free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious, that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child not a week old.

Lee's genuine Eye-Water,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

Lee's genuine Persian Lotion,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurf, itches, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health, yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

Danish Lip Salve

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

Anodyne Elixir,
for the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder,
for the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific,
for the cure of venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee and Son, to whom they are the immediate successors; the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens. Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit, not having our genuine medicines.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.
late Richard Lee and Son.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY
To enlarge and improve
THE
BALTIMORE HOSPITAL.

	Dolla.	Dolla.
1 Prize of	25,000 is	25,000
1	15,000	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
2	2,000	4,000
5	1,000	5,000
12	500	6,000
20	200	4,000
52	100	5,200
100	50	5,000
2360	30	70,800

2,536 Prizes amounting to 160,000
5,444 Blanks

8,000 Tickets at 20 dolls. each, 160,000

Fifteen per cent. discount, leaves for the institution and expenses, 24,0000

STATIONARY PRIZES OF THE ABOVE.
First drawn Ticket on the

1st day	1,000	9th do	5,000
2d do	500	10th do	500
3d do	500	11th do	500
4th do	500	12th do	2,000
5th do	1,000	13th do	500
6th do	500	14th do	500
7th do	500	15th do	500
8th do	500	16th do	15,000

The drawing of the above lottery will commence on the first Monday in September next, and will be completed at sixteen drawings.

Whole, Half, Quarters and Eights, of Tickets in the above Lottery.

FOR SALE BY
R. Gray, King-street.

Where information as to the fate of all tickets sold by him will be given gratis.

Prize tickets in the Union College Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this lottery May 11.

Coach-making, in all its various Branches.

E. P. TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the Coach-making business in all its various branches, at the shop in Fairfax-street, formerly occupied by *Ahea and Taylor*, where all orders in his line of business will be strictly attended.

From an establishment of three years in the above line of business he is able to say, as a proof of his workmanship, that he has many vouchers.

Gentlemen who may please to favor him with their orders for Carriages of any kind or description, may depend on having their work executed with neatness and strength.

N. B. All kinds of Carriages and Harnesses made and repaired with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,
A second hand Coach with Harness.

TO RENT,
A convenient STORE and DWELLING,
on Fairfax-street, lately occupied by *Hawkins and Alden*. Apply to

Jacob Butts.

CORN FOR SALE.

Five or six hundred bushels of CORN in store. Enquire of

Isaac Robbins.
June 14.

To RENT.

And immediate possession given.

A very commodious Brick Dwelling and Warehouse, sit in good order, situated on King-street in the neighborhood of good water; and an excellent stand for business. Also, three other Brick Dwellings on the same street, one of which has a good warehouse for a grocery store and the situation equally good for business—the rents of all the above property will be made reasonable.

Andrew Scholfield.

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *William Hodgson* to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due from him to the Bank of Potomac, will be exposed to auction, on the premises, on the 23d day of JUNE next, the following Property in the town of Alexandria, to wit:—

One piece or parcel of Ground

with the improvements thereon, lying on the south side of Prince-street and bounded as follows:—Beginning on Prince street 22 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 23 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet 4 inches, thence westwardly 23 feet, thence northwardly to the beginning.

One other piece of Ground,

with the improvements thereon, lying & being on the south side of Prince street 43 feet to the eastward of Water street, and running thence eastwardly with Prince street 40 feet, thence southwardly 44 feet, thence westwardly 40 feet, thence to the beginning.

One other piece or parcel of

unimproved Ground, lying on the north side on Prince street & to the westward of Washington street, beginning at the intersection of those streets and running westwardly with Prince street 62 feet 5 inches, thence northwardly 70 feet, thence eastwardly 62 feet 5 inches to Washington street, thence to the beginning.

His property will be sold upon a credit of one, two and three years, for notes negotiable in the Bank of Potomac, with approved endorsers, carrying interest from the day of sale. A lien will be required upon the property sold to secure the payments.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

Orphans' Court,
Alexandria County, June Term, 1810.

Ordered, that the administrator of *Wm. I. Hall*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Alex. Moore, Register.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters of administration on the estate of *Wm. Jas. Hall*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, on or before the 5th day of December next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 5th day of June, 1810.

James Sanderson, Adm'r.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber offers his services to the public as a Commission Merchant and Broker, and will transact with secrecy and dispatch, any business that may be committed to his charge. He has taken an office in the store lately occupied by Messrs Robert T. Hoce and Co. Cash will be given at all times for the stock of the different banks in the district, and good paper discounted upon liberal terms.

CASH given for Tobacco.

Alexander Moore.
June 5. eo6t

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber, after a lapse of time necessarily consumed in the preparation of his house, respectfully announces to the citizens of Alexandria, as well as the community at large, that he has taken for a term of years that noted and eligible establishment known by the name of the **CITY HOTEL**, and once occupied by Mr. Gadaby, whose distinguished abilities as a Publican gave it an éclat which the subscriber hopes to preserve by his unremitting exertions in affording to all those who may confer on him the favor of their patronage, genteel and comfortable accommodations. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to indicate the multiplicity of conveniences attached to the City Hotel, and will only submit a description to that portion of travellers who have so generally attested its numerous advantages.

James Brook.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

And other valuable BOOKS for sale at *James Kennedy's* Book-store, Alexandria.

Dr. Gibbon's Travels in England, Scotland and Holland, in 1804 and 1805. 2 volumes. Travelling Sketches in France and Italy, in 1805, 6, 7 and 8. By James Kennedy Esq. Travels through the northern parts of the United States, in 1807 and 1808. By Edward A. Kendall. 3 vols.

Turnbull's Voyage round the World, in 1800, 1, 2, 3 and 4.

Dr. Johnson's Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland, (new American edition)—very elegant.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 6 vols.

Hume's History of England, with Smollett's continuation. 12 vols.

Raynal's History of the East and West Indies. 6 vols.

Ditto in French, with Atlas. 10 vols.

Edward's History of the West Indies. 4 volumes, with Atlas.

Minor's Universal History. 5 vols.

Molina's History of Chili. 3 vols.

Depon's Travels in the Carriacoon. 3 vols.

Dr. Gillies's History of the World, from Alexander to Augustus. 3 vols.

Dr. Russell's History of Ancient and Modern Europe. 7 vols.

Murphy's Tacitus. 3 vols.

Female Biography, by Mary Hay's. 3 volumes, elegant.

Roscoe's Life of Leo 10th. 4 volumes.

Lorenzo de Medicis. 3 volumes.

Tooke's Life of the Empress Catharine 2d.

Teignmouth's Life of Sir William Jones.

Peenington's Memoirs of Elizabeth Carter.

Cheetham's Life of Thomas Paine.

Dobson's Life of Petrarch. 3 vols. elegant.

Hayley's Life of William Cowper.

Life of Doctor Blair.

Memoirs of Frederick and Margaret Klopstock, very elegant.

Dr. Ramsay's Life of Washington.

Dr. Bancroft's ditto of ditto.

The History of William Tell, elegant.

The Yankee in London.

Walsh's Letters on the Genius and Disposition of the French Government.

Domestic Encyclopedia, 3 volumes.

Lavoisier's Chymistry.

Chaptal's ditto, by Dr. Woodhouse. 2 v.

Mrs. Bryan's Conversations on Chymistry.

Berthollet on Chymical Affinity.

The Dyers' Assistant.

Mrs. Fulham on Combustion.

Dr. Ewing's Natural & Experimental Philosophy, 2 volumes.

Dr. Smith's Wealth of Nations, 2 volumes.

Malthus on Population, 2 volumes.

Richardson's Elements of Physiology.

Medical and Philosophical Journal.

Doctor Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles-Lettres, 2 volumes.

Doctor Priestley's ditto, on History and General Policy, 2 volumes.